

## Strategies of defence and war: the hidden contradictions emerge

Defence policymakers in Nato countries are heading straight into a blind alley by debating in public what is to be done in the event of an emergency, i.e. war.

In doing so they are not only revealing more about defence contradictions that have until now been kept quiet with great effort.

They also prejudice any change in security policy.

The peace movement is in no way involved. So far only the military and political establishments are concerned.

The crux of the problem was described by French sociologist and security expert Raymond Aron in 1964:

"The threat of war, even thermonuclear war, has become part and parcel of world affairs. Yet in most cases a war would contradict common sense."

"It would not be an extension of but an end to politics. This contradiction makes reconciliation between enemies and complete confidence between allies impossible."

The basic contradiction has not only persisted; it has been intensified. This reason has undoubtedly been because scepticism about a deterrent system based on a constant arms build-up has not prevailed.

Practical politics continues to be governed by people for whom military strength and the capacity to wage war are unshakable yardsticks by which they think and act.

One result of this policy was, in the late 1960s, the flexible response as a strategy by which to counter an enemy attack.

One aim of the flexible response strategy was to reconcile military and political contradictions within Nato or, as Aron put it, to restore complete confidence between the allies.

This bid was doomed to failure in that the flexible response strategy, which continues to be Nato policy, was intended to harmonise the irreconcilable.

1. Security interests differed between the United States on the one hand and Europe on the other. The most momentous instance of continued mistrust within Nato must surely be the controversial dual-track decision.

2. Only the ability to wage war was capable of preventing war from being waged, it was argued to the exclusion of the realisation that a war in Europe would not only mean the end of politics but the end of Europe.

Luftwaffe General Johannes Steinhoff (ret'd) has described in drastic terms the fateful consequences of the flexible response strategy for military planning.

General Steinhoff, who was chairman of Nato's military committee until the mid-1970s, did so in his 1976 book *Woher treibt die Nato?* (Where is Nato Heading?).

"To this day it has indeed been difficult," he wrote, "to convince the military that nuclear arms are no substitute for conventional artillery."

"They are not a tactical weapon for use in a lengthy exchange of nuclear strikes; they are a 'deterrent'..."

The belief that nuclear weapons were controllable by continuing battle using decontaminated men on board



RADIATION-PROOF ARMoured VEHICLES

REALLY

Outraged Social Democratic MPs in Bonn demanded to be told more about the contents of the survey, details of how it came to be written, and encouraged, to be on the safe side, for the resignation of General Glanz.

They had evidently overlooked the fact that the survey was written and published in August last year when the Bonn government was a coalition led by their own party.

They had also forgotten a year ago to ask SPD Defence Minister Hans Apel what was going on at the Ministry, and forgotten to do so since.

There has been an unfortunate inclination to allocate more blame than there appears to have been guilt, with the result that the problem has vanished in a fog of half-truths and misunderstandings.

What actually happened, in chronological sequence, was as follows:

● In March 1981 a US Army report entitled *The Air-Land Battle and Corps 86* was published under the auspices of General Donn A. Sturz, the designated Nato C-in-C Europe.

Against the background of modern weapons developments new operational concepts of future air-land warfare were outlined and conclusions reached for the US corps of 1986.

The crucial innovation is apparent from the following point made in the report: "Attacks to the enemy's rear are not a luxury; they are an unfulfilled necessity in order to win."

● Findings in the report were included in the US Army's Field Manual 100-5 in August 1982, thereby becoming official policy.

General Glanz had nothing to do with this report nor with the field manual that resulted from it.

### New debate on logic of Nato deployment

It could then be deduced from its defence sector and responsibility for this sector given to the Bundeswehr.

The crucial argument in favour of this proposal is that Britain has no flexibility in the deployment of its army.

Apart from territorial stations in Britain, the UK has only the one army corps based in Germany.

The Times itself accepts nothing will be the same again.

ing effects of this kind to Britain handed a strongly worded proposal.

It feels the British Soviet ambassador Vladimir Se-

Dutch might then also want to

condemned an "incompre-

able act of insuperable brutality."

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happen elsewhere in the world if a So-

border could then likewise be

the commanding officer again pressed to the Bundeswehr.

Bonn officials know ob-

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## WORLD AFFAIRS

## Begin's resignation means postponement of Kohl's visit to Israel

German-Israeli ties had never seemed as close as on the eve of Chancellor Kohl's planned visit to Jerusalem. It was from Bonn that the Israeli's first learnt of Prime Minister Begin's resignation.

The reason for this early information was not any special intimacy but the fact that Dr Kohl and a party of nearly 100 journalists were poised to fly to Israel.

The Chancellor agreed with the Israeli government that the visit should be postponed.

This will not impose a burden on German-Israeli ties. They are basically sound, although not free from periodic upsets.

In Jerusalem Helmut Kohl's readiness to visit Israel so soon after assuming office was appreciated and welcomed. His predecessor, Helmut Schmidt, had long been unwilling to make the visit and was in the end unable to.

New he has had to postpone his visit at the shortest notice the Chancellor has been well advised not to overdo his consideration for Israel.

He plans to go ahead and visit several Arab countries early next month regardless whether or not he is able to visit Israel first.

Israel currently has other issues on its mind than the Bonn Chancellor's visit and is consequently less interested in his friendly overtures than it might otherwise have been (and fundamentally remains).

Mr Begin is not just anyone. He is a statesman so astute a critic as the fate

Nahum Goldmann felt was the greatest Israel had had in its 35-year history, including its first head of government, David Ben Gurion.

Goldmann's judgement was based both on Mr Begin's "good" deeds and on his "bad" ones, on his role as leader of an underground terrorist organisation and as the Prime Minister who held out the hand of peace to Egypt.

Reconciliation with Israel's main adversary after four wars was undoubtedly the foremost political, diplomatic and personal achievement of Menachem Begin.

Mr Begin had personally extended the invitation to the new Bonn Chancellor, but it was no secret that he did not relish the prospect of shaking hands with a German head of government and listening to the German national anthem being played by an Israeli military band.

The reasons, personal and political, that prompted him to reach his decision are self-evident. Yet it comes as a surprise after nearly 30 years spent contesting his country's political leadership with a sentiment of divine mission.

Leading statesmen usually fail to realise when their day is done. Mr Begin has always been a man of his own decisions, a sick and sorely-troubled man and a head of government whose domestic and foreign policies were dogged by lack of success.

Yet no-one really imagined he would resign. He threatened to do so in March last year if the Knesset refused to give him a vote of confidence. He left the vote but stayed in office.

But that was before the Lebanon campaign, before the refugee massacres

at Sabra and Shatila and before the death of his wife and of his Deputy Prime Minister and personal friend Simcha Ehrlich.

A first sign of his impending resignation was the seemingly unmotivated cancellation of a visit to Washington just before his 70th birthday in July.

The deadline for his momentous announcement of his determination to resign, on the eve of Chancellor Kohl's visit, seems to have been no coincidence.

Mr Begin had personally extended the invitation to the new Bonn Chancellor, but it was no secret that he did not relish the prospect of shaking hands with a German head of government and listening to the German national anthem being played by an Israeli military band.

The more imminent the prospect grew, the less he liked it. It may not have influenced his decision to resign as such but it will certainly have influenced his timing emotionally.

Mr Begin was long implacably anti-German, both for general and for personal reasons. He just didn't feel able to put a personal end to the darkest chapter in German history.

So his resignation may well serve the cause of German-Israeli relations, which could well do with improvement, just as it may ease the quest for peace in the Middle East, a peace to which Menachem Begin has made a historic contribution.

Heinz Morsberger  
(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 31 August 1983)

## Soviet readies

Continued from page 1

Soviet air space seems to be the last frontier. A Paris newspaper writes that a nation was now at the end of the road and revealing its true character, that of a well-overshadowed market.

So do American politicians clamouring for the toughest such as cutting off the talks, and possibly recall American President Reagan in his office.

"The Soviet Union," reads the headline, "deceives wherever it goes."

The presence of mind by the Ministry of State Security has been

He has no intention of acting

and skipping the final

round, including talks with

He feels it is even more important to maintain the visit of the Soviet Foreign Minister and he has to say about the immediate consequences for East-West.

The explanations Moscow

not the excuses will determine

the United States sees any

final document at Madrid

has been most reluctant to

It will also determine

the crucial round of Geneva

stands even the slightest

reaching agreement.

Visions of a Soviet missile

an unarmed commercial

alarmingly symbolical as those

nuclear submarines patrolling

coastal waters.

How can Moscow hope

such visions from the mid-

at the Geneva conference

elsewhere? What possible

building measures can have

effect?

Heinz Morsberger  
(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 31 August 1983)

partners who are reluctant to

pay tax splitting for couples

on tax-free portions of income.

But this is not a realis-

The future of Western Eu-

rook gloomy were it not for

which is essential to safegu-

rdy and peace.

Common Market countries

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## Asylum applicant jumps to death from courtroom

Kemal Altun, a 23-year-old Turkish applicant for political asylum, committed suicide by jumping out of the sixth-floor window of a West Berlin court.

Proceedings were about to start on the second day of an administrative court case to decide whether or not he should be deported. He ran to the open window as soon as the police had unlocked his handcuffs, jumped out and landed on the grass behind the court building. He died almost immediately.

He felt his powers of concentration were declining. "Kemal Altun was scared," his lawyer said. He did not trust

### Bureaucratic questions

Everyone is upset about the death of Kemal Altun, the young Turk who committed suicide by jumping out of a sixth-floor courtroom window in Berlin.

But expressions of regret have a hollow ring. How desperate he must have felt to have preferred suicide to living on in fear of being extradited to Turkey and handed over to the military regime in Ankara!

Altun, 23, had been in custody pending extradition for 13 months and was taken in handcuffs to the Berlin administrative court where his application for political asylum, already granted, was under review.

He had clearly lost all hope of justice and was just plain scared.

His case is now over but there will have to be repercussions, and not just a whitewash for a culprit. In strictly legal terms there is no guilty party.

Out the officials who handled the case are bound to wonder whether they might not have done better to show human feeling.

It was a case in which two Bonn government agencies were at legal loggerheads because the granting of political asylum by the department responsible was not to the liking of the commissioner appointed by Interior Minister Friedrich Zimmermann.

Did they really mean to set up the Altun case as a warning? Two courts reached contradictory decisions. Were they merely abiding by legal formalities?

The outcome was undeniably that an individual was unrelentingly driven to destruction between the millstones of red tape and the legal machine.

Why is it that no-one in Bonn or Berlin saw fit to give Kemal Altun an assurance that he would not be extradited to Turkey until the authorities were absolutely convinced he would come to no harm?

If any such assurance had been given he would most likely still have been alive.

All that can, and must, now be done is to reconsider Bonn's tougher policy line on aliens, especially extradition proceedings to Turkey.

Turkey is a dictatorship where might prevails over human rights. There must be no repetition of the Altun case.

Hans Stollhans  
(Lübecker Nachrichten, 31 August 1983)

the legal system in Turkey and was afraid of being tortured in custody there.

Time and again he insisted that the Turkish authorities wanted him for political reasons and not in connection with a criminal offence.

The Ankara police were interested in information about his brother, a former Social Democratic MP who was now living in exile in Paris.

Right-wing political opponents had constantly accused him of being involved in the murder of a former Turkish Cabinet Minister who has been a leading Nationalist politician.

He felt his powers of concentration were declining. "Kemal Altun was scared," his lawyer said. He did not trust

the politician's family and friends were as powerful, Altun repeatedly told his lawyer, that they could even have taken the law into their own hands.

The case was extremely complicated in its legal ramifications. Altun arrived in West Berlin illegally in January 1981. Two sisters of his lived in the Berlin borough of Kreuzberg.

Eight months later he applied for asylum and an alien's passport. He said he couldn't apply to the Turkish consulate because his name was on the wanted list for political offences.

He was accused of having helped to set up a left-wing students' association and wrongfully accused of having been associated with the murder of a former Turkish Cabinet Minister.

A warrant for his arrest on charges of intent to murder was issued by a court.

dpa  
(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 31 August 1983)

### Doubts raised about sense of extradition regulations

Kemal Altun, 23, lost his way in the jungle of the law at a point where no-one but a legal expert could possibly have found his way out of the maze of provisions.

Seeing no way out, he chose suicide rather than the uncertain outcome of his protracted legal bid to gain political asylum and avert extradition to Turkey.

What happened to him is dreadful and makes one wonder whether the law as it stands makes sense. Germans are upset and the international echo is sure to resound.

The Altun case was no longer a purely German affair. The UN high commissioner for refugees had intervened in Bonn in a bid to prevent Altun's extradition.

The case is such a tragic one that we must take care not to let our emotions run away with us. It must be seen against a background that poses virtually insuperable problems for Bonn, and not just Bonn.

In 1949, when the right of asylum was incorporated in Article 16 of Basic Law for political refugees no-one could have anticipated the degree to which discrimination and persecution on political, racial and religious grounds was to snowball in so many countries all over the world.

At the end of last year 41,857 foreign nationals had been granted political asylum in the Federal Republic of Ger-

military court in Ankara on 18 May 1982.

After the German authorities made enquiries in the Turkish capital an extradition request was made, but not in connection with the murder charge.

That would not have led to extradition because Altun would have faced a possible death penalty in his native country.

Instead the extradition request was made in connection with charges of trying to interfere with the course of justice.

Altun was said to have hidden the murderers and destroyed evidence. He was then taken into custody in Berlin.

When a local court ruled that a deportation order was legal because there could be no question of political activities being involved he was imprisoned pending deportation on 9 September 1982.

This state of affairs was in no way changed when the Federal Refugee Office in Zirndorf, near Nuremberg, ruled that he was a bona fide applicant for political asylum.

Recognition as an asylum-seeker does not invariably rule out extradition. In this case, the asylum commissioner appointed by the Interior Ministry appealed against the ruling.

So that left the Berlin administrative court with the task of deciding whether Altun could be granted political asylum.

Kemal Altun stood a fair chance of not being extradited. Various organisations had spoken up in his favour.

He was accused of having helped to set up a left-wing students' association and wrongfully accused of having been associated with the murder of a former Turkish Cabinet Minister.

But Altun was clearly unaware of this.

dpa  
(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 31 August 1983)



### Suicide reveals case of legal complexity

Bewilderment and dismay at the suicide of Kemal Altun, former mayor of West Berlin, and statements made by Bonn, are taking part in a blockade of American military installations. In taking and opposition statements, they are breaking traffic rules.

His despairing resolve, it is agreed, could have been due to the fact that he says: "Protest against weapons of mass destruction is more important than traffic laws. What matters are the basic questions of legitimacy, complex, consisting of both, and legality."

The present Constitution also clearly rejects Jacobinism, a system in which the alleged people's will is determined in small groups and taken as a binding political guideline.

It is true that the law demands that civil servants exercise "moderation and restraint" in political matters. But views differ widely on how this is to be interpreted in each case.

According to the signatories, their advertisement does not violate the civil service code because the mention of their professions was kept in general terms and was indispensable for the understanding of the advertisement.

Should not they — more than anybody else — have the onus of demonstrating in favour of a renaissance of parliamentarianism and parliamentary debate under democratic rules?

The dispute over whether the Bundestag should debate and evaluate the constitutionality of new weapons without a law to this effect is unconstitutional;

The opposite is demonstrably true. Kemal Altun had already been no arbitrariness involved. All knowledge as a bona fide application was made as part of a legal political asylum. The extradition was legitimised publicly made by the Turkish government through elections.

Walther Stütze  
(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 1 September 1983)

pointing to opinion surveys make at least two serious mistakes:

One: it compares a lawful decision with Weimar's problems. Weimar bailed down to Hitler's unfortunately successful attempt to use his legally attained powers to legitimise the destruction of the Constitution and the minorities protected by it.

This comparison is tantamount to minimising the events of the 1930s and discrediting the present, even if it is done unwittingly.

When work on the present Constitution began — also on a 1st of September, but 35 rather than 44 years ago — Carlo Schmid, one of the fathers of the Constitution, said that "the very term 'constitutional state' automatically entails the citizens' duty to obey that state's laws ... This in no way detracts from their right to change their state and society, using the avenues given to them by the Constitution to this end."

Those who ignored this helped those who had long been arguing that the opponents of a traditional security policy were unable to use the demonstration law. The law it followed had to be disbanded.

Two: the other major mistake is to attribute more importance to opinion polls than to a parliamentary democracy's ground rules. These rules have been adopted by the Federal Republic of Germany, which deliberately and expressly turned its back on the disastrous plebiscitary elements of the Weimar Constitution.

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It is true that the law demands that civil servants exercise "moderation and restraint" in political matters. But views differ widely on how this is to be interpreted in each case.

The amazing fact is that many of the leading intellectuals of today's protest movement themselves suffered from the perversion of parliamentarianism in the waning days of Germany's first democracy.

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Experts feel this provision is not a single convincing argument to monopolise wide support to show that the two-track Nato human rights organisations should (to deploy the new generation of weapons) or not (to the disarmament issue). But it is relevant to extradition proceedings, including breaking traffic rules.

Someone who is ruled that this is a mistake that could have political asylum can still be attacking consequences.

In connection with general there are many reasons to get angry charges (as opposed to political) in the cynical way in which politics is treated the disarmament issue. But it is relevant to extradition proceedings, including breaking traffic rules.

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Walther Stütze  
(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 1 September 1983)

## Judges reprimanded after anti-missiles stand

Thirty-five judges and prosecutors have been reprimanded after they put an advertisement in a newspaper declaring that they opposed the missile deployment.

The advertisement, in the conservative daily, *Lübecker Nachrichten*, said the deployment would violate the Constitution.

The Lübeck 35 are not alone with their reservations.

Even so, the Kiel Justice Ministry wasted no time in taking action. The reprimand they received has a political dimension as well: it not only weighed the signatories' actions, it also wanted to present the official government definition of "state interests."

The fact that the Schleswig-Holstein government is not dragging its feet when it comes to taking preventive action against the "hot autumn" is demonstrated by yet another Lübeck case:

Prosecutors and police recently searched the premises of the leftist student union, generally known by its acronym ASTA, at the Lübeck Medical School. The police confiscated several copies of the student paper *Springender Punkt*.

The paper urged its readers to participate in blockades of US military installations and direct action in the Bremerhaven region. An official investigation by the prosecutors has begun.

The *Lübecker Nachrichten*, which carried the advertisement, distanced itself from it in that very issue, writing: "This advertisement will serve as a welcome whitewash for all demonstrators who believe that they can ignore the law on grounds of conscience."

Where Lübeck is concerned, the hot autumn has already begun.

Karsten Plog  
(Deutsches Allgemeines Sonntagsblatt, 21 August 1983)

Continued from page 4

ing by its promises, it is in Ankara's interest to do so.

"They know for sure that we would stop extraditing people immediately if anyone who was returned was tortured in Turkey," a Justice Ministry official comments.

At a time when the Altun case was not widely publicised the authorities in Bonn gave his Berlin lawyer an assurance that he would be allowed sufficient time to arrange for defence witnesses to be summoned from Turkey.

He was also given to understand that after the public debate in connection with the Altun case his client was unlikely to be extradited.

Yet that would have been an equally unsatisfactory state of affairs from the legal viewpoint. Why should one man not be extradited when others had been? Surely that would be a breach of the principle of equality.

Bon even has an interest in abiding by extradition procedures in line with Turkey. It is an interest that derives from the principle of reciprocity.

There are regular instances of German citizens imprisoned in Turkey who are wanted in Germany for, say, drug running offences.

Turkey would be unlikely to extradite them if Germany stopped extraditing Turks. So there is more to the problem than meets the eye.

Rolf Clement  
(Mannheimer Morgen, 21 August 1983)

### Councils rebel

#### over arms deployment

their resolutions. Otherwise it would be done by decree.

The small community of Eching, north of Munich, has also rebelled.

The state of Bavaria's efforts to make the municipalities give in peacefully have been successful only in the case of Munich, which adopted a similar resolution last year and then reversed it.

The remainder were cases in which the was rejected, but with the community incumbent, had to take the matter to court if it wanted to.

In no case have there been rumours of torture of persons extradited. Rumours have been made about the stations of nuclear weapons within their boundaries.

The cities of Nuremberg and Erlangen have also rejected the stationing of nuclear weapons within their boundaries.

Their disputes have not yet reached the courts.

The central Franconia authority has demanded that the two reverse

# The Great Government Handout keeps doling out the cash

Federal handouts, including subsidies for industry, are constantly increasing despite declarations that they should be reduced.

The Chancellor, Helmut Kohl, said in August last year when he was Leader of the Opposition, that subsidies should be cut by a specific across-the-board percentage.

Heiner Geissler, now the Minister for Youth, Family Affairs and Health, said in July last year when he was an Opposition spokesman, that financial assistance and subsidies should be cut by five or 10 per cent.

They were words that sounded good then. But they have been forgotten.

Figures now issued show that payments by the Federal government, including tax relief, have risen from DM27.2bn in 1982 to DM28.6bn this year. Next year they are likely to reach DM29bn. But they are vastly understated.

The figures are in a Subsidies Report which the government must present every two years to let the public know how much money is being handed out and to whom.

However, they are selective. They deal with only about a third of the volume of handouts.

One salient omission is the Federal railway, the Bundesbahn. It is getting DM14bn this year, but it gets no mention in the report. Nor do farm subsidies, in the form of excessive produce prices.

Other omissions are State benefits such as child allowances, education subsidies and supplementary pension payments.

A more realistic figure for the overall volume of Federal, state and municipal subsidies plus the nation's share in EEC subsidies would be in the region of DM80bn to DM90bn.

Everybody has his hand out: farmers, people building homes, tax relief aerobatics, visitors to Berlin, steelmakers, the mines, shipyards, aircraft manufacturers, computer makers, the coastal regions, fishermen...

Almost two-thirds of West Germany's territory has been declared as being entitled to subsidies under the structural policy of Bonn and the *Länder*. And especially at election time politicians tend to 'discover' their "structural deficits".

Subsidies are 'addictive'. Granting them's easy. Cutting them off is hard, as is shown by such major recipients as the Bundesbahn, farmers and the coal-mining industry.

They have been beneficiaries for decades and yet they are further from solving their structural problems than ever before.

The Bundesbahn is on the verge of financial collapse and the farm subsidies could easily break the EEC bank. The coalmining industry is in the throes of its worst post-war crisis.

The past few years have seen branches of industry that previously weathered hard times on their own drawn into the subsidies vortex. Including steelmakers and shipbuilders.

The reason for this is unscrupulous subsidising by our foreign competitors. This has led to unfair competition on international markets.

Italian, French, British and Belgian steelmakers alone received around DM80bn in subsidies from 1975 until 1982.

This has enabled them to sell steel on the German market at up to DM200 a ton less than German steel.

It is not surprising that German steelmakers have had to shut down some of their plant, which rank among the most modern in the world.

It is also not surprising that they are now calling for state help.

For Arbed-Saarstahl alone, subsidies by now amount to DM130,000 per job.

One subsidy leads to another. Whole branches of business are already at loggerheads with each other because one receives more than the other.

Non-subsidised companies consider themselves discriminated against because they have to compete with subsidised ones - whose subsidies they have to help finance through tax.

There is yet another danger inherent in subsidies: they amount to an indirect state guarantee of full employment, thus increasing the risk of excessive pay deals.

The parties to collective bargaining contend that their overall economic responsibility because the state foots the bill for the economic consequence of excessive pay deals.

Subsidies can make sense, but they can also be stupid. They can be help towards self-help or towards lethargy.

The latter seems to prevail. Billions of the taxpayers' money go into unsound investments and help perpetuate obsolete plants or delay adoption processes.

They lead to a quasi "state controlled economy," as Otto Wolff von Arntron-

Bonn and the coastal *Länder* disagree on how serious the crisis in the shipbuilding industry is. But it has been suggested that much of the dispute is because of a difference in interpreting data.

Dr Frank Haller, head of the Bremen committee for economic research (BAW), calls for a careful analysis of shipbuilding information. He says that in no other industry is so much confusion caused by statistics about orders and deliveries.

But new scientific methods of statistical analysis can provide reliable results; these results show that Germany's shipbuilding industry is considerably more threatened today than it was in 1978 when the export subsidies programme (now ended) was prepared.

The comparative BAW shipbuilding analysis includes the global state of the industry because shipbuilding cannot be viewed in isolation. These are the conclusions:

Worldwide orders in 1982 declined 35 per cent against the previous year, though they exceeded the 1978 level by 40 per cent.

In the first months of 1983, there was a decline.

In the second quarter a mammoth order (predominantly from Japanese yards) improved the statistical picture.

The second quarter of this year saw orders for more than eight million deadweight tons go to Japanese yards.

The volume of orders today is 20 per cent lower than in 1978. Changes for

gen, president of the standing chamber of commerce and industry (DIHT), puts it. And all this ostensibly for the sake of securing jobs, which is an illusion in the long run.

Once the state finds itself unable to raise the money needed for the subsidies the company that had been artificially kept alive for years will have to throw in the towel or be modernised with the help of belated subsidies. Both of which cost jobs.

Excess production capacity created with government help reduces profits in the neighbouring countries. This means that subsidising states export their own unemployment to countries that still uphold the principle of free enterprise.

This was experienced not only by Germany's steelmakers and shipyards but also by the man-made fibre industry. Years of subsidising the Italian fibre industry thus forced German fibre manufacturers to drastically cut down their own production.

A prime example of the unfair competition and social injustice caused by subsidies is the German housing business which gobbles up an annual DM20bn in state benefits.

The housing market remains politically explosive. The flood of money that goes into housing bypasses such social problem groups as lone or broken families, pensioners, the disabled and the homeless.

In millions of cases these social undesirables contribute to the well-being of the wealthy with their tax payments.

The taxpayer thus finances a considerable part of this billions worth of uselessness by housing companies.

To say that there is a shortage of ons

## Ship-building crisis: 'room for confusion'

By comparison, German yards received orders for slightly more than 70,000 tons, less than one per cent of the Japanese orders.

The tonnage of mothballed vessels has reached a new record with more than 45 million gross registered tons. This means that today's mothballed tonnage is 60 per cent higher than in 1978, the previous record year.

What is particularly disastrous for Europe's shipbuilding nations is the drastically changed structure of the mothballed tonnage since 1978.

Today, there are some 15 million GRT non-tanker vessels mothballed (as against four million GRT in 1978). This imposes a particularly severe burden on builders of special vessels, a field in which the Western industrial nations have been trying to specialise.

While the world shipbuilding industry is marked not only by risks but also some bright spots, the present order book situation of German yards confronts the industry with grave problems, according to BAW.

The basic data are thus considerably worse this year than they were in 1978. This is further aggravated by the situation on international markets, BAW

million housing units does the government's subsidising?

It is easy to fabricate a shortfall, but it 500,000 or 1 million.

There are no reliable yards which to measure genuine needs because state interests in housing business keeps the position.

By keeping the cost of production and rents down, the units on artificial demand.

But this demand does not shortage. It only indicates that to increase sharply the cost of manufacturing exports against payment terms will come under heavy criticism by industry and in Bonn.

What can be done? DIHT demands across-the-board cuts in subsidies by 10 per cent.

But this would be only the first step. A spokesman for industry says the next step would be to raise premiums on all subsidies.

Once the time has run out, it would be the third step - to increase and that jobs will be lost.

This is a favourable moment to implement this: there is no pressure and there is heavy pressure on citizens to economise. There is a good example to go by.

Bonnie has opted for an annual

per cent cut in subsidies.

Experts at the standing council of German chambers of commerce and industry (DIHT) and the Federation of German Industry (BDI) are as much at a loss to understand why Bonn is raising the premium immediately after the first year of Hermes losses following a year of profitable operation.

Gieseke: "To raise the premiums now

that we have export problems anyway is psychologically as wrong as can be."

These industrial organisations are by no means interested in subsidies. They simply deny that there is any need for premium increases, saying that Bonn operates with wrong figures.

Gieseke: "The figures that have been presented to us are based on a purely statistical and budgetary line of thought. They're not realistic."

The course of action in such cases is to procrastinate.

The government should not be afraid from reducing the subsidies by 10 and four per cent of the sale.

The insurance covers economic risks

political hazards like war or national bankruptcy.

Defensive subsidies would

the world-wide protection of other.

Hermes pays the exporter 85 per cent of the invoice amount in case of the importer's insolvency and 90 per cent

of default due to political

reversals.

A survey among young busi-

nesses terms are, compared with the

promotion of other industrial

countries, not attractive. As a result, many

their business plums even when

they do not take out state cover.

Hermes only nine per cent of German ex-

ports are insured, compared with 30 to

per cent for France, Britain and

all exporters even qualify. A deal

be considered "worthy of promo-

tion" in the light of

obvious developments:

In 1978, orders rose 44 per cent

against the previous year (a

half of 1983, they dropped 44 per cent

against the same period a year

ago.

Orders from foreign buyers

clined particularly sharply. The

shipbuilding industry's decline in

is other industrial countries.

After the expiry in 1981 of the

subsidies programme, foreign

dropped 62 per cent -

they were in 1978.

BAW says subsidies are warranted

other shipbuilding nations in

Western world grant much higher

subsidies than Bonn and the coastal sta-

ries come in for this year.

BAW: "This shows that the

market share is determined not

by economic factors as by sub-

sidies. Any nation that opts out of the

subsidies race prevents its industry from

gaining an economically justified

share of the market."

To ensure the German shipbuilding

industry's market share in the medium

term, it would also be necessary to

improve technical productivity

coupled with a productivity often

unless the necessary crisis measures

are taken.

Germany's already ailing yards

face a stiff competition.

The envisaged increase is said to be

between 35 and 50 per cent, which

means that about DM350m of the anti-

ipated DM1bn deficit will be paid by industry.

But some branches of business must expect to be hit harder than others.

Plant and machinery, for instance, is likely to have its premiums raised by up to 80 per cent.

According to the Association of German Plant and Machinery Industry (VDMA), this will add three per cent to sales prices, which is more than the profit margin, as a VDMA spokesman puts it.

VDMA general manager Justus Fürtner fears that the industry, already hard hit by the drop in exports, will find itself in trouble.

"How can Bonn raise the premiums at a time when export promotion is more necessary than at any other moment in the past 20 years? If it really wants to bring about an upturn? I can only ask myself if Bonn hasn't been too hasty."

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The capital goods and construction industries are particularly badly hit by declining foreign orders.

Some markets have almost completely dried up, particularly the Opec states. German shipments to Opec countries dropped 16.6 per cent to just under DM16bn.

## PERSPECTIVE

## The nature of national image and identity



Anything but a German! That is a quote from a German named Alexis in John Le Carré's latest book, *The Lit-Drummer Girl*.

Esplorers may not rate highly in literary prestige but a writer with the international reputation of a David Cornwell, alias John Le Carré, merits closer reading.

German readers may be taken aback to read that Alexis resolves to be a Jew or a Spaniard or an Eskimo or a root-and-branch anarchist like anyone else in his next life.

Anything that is, but a German. That you only are once, for atonement, and that's it.

This is a viewpoint that can hardly fail to fascinate and irritate a German, although not particularly because it is expressed in a book that can be sure of selling a million.

The writer, David Cornwell, spent some years in Germany. He has a number of German friends and cannot be accused of being anti-German in outlook.

The main reason why his viewpoint is so disconcerting is that he has merely stated in a striking manner what people all over the world feel about us Germans and some of us sometimes feel ourselves.

Let no mistake be made about it regardless whether our French friends or American colleagues may be paler or even cordially prepared to grant one or other of us special status.

Many of us may feel complimented on being told we don't seem like Germans at all, but isn't that in itself an extremely telling comment?

We Germans ponder far too much over ourselves and are, too, keen on being loved. It is widely agreed, so might just as well indulge in this national failing too.

Who, apart from J. R. Ewing, has never wanted to be loved? There are sound reasons, for that matter, why we should indulge in reflection on ourselves.

Many of us, like Dr Alexis, have an affinity with Spain: from the Legion Condor, which fought on Franco's side in the civil war, to the many who own a villa on the Costa Brava.

Maybe there is more to it than a desire for sunshine and reasonable prices; maybe not.

Would as many Germans like to be Jews as Jews enjoyed being Germans before the Holocaust? Probably not. It is certainly not a point that works particularly well.

As for Eskimos, they are merely a writer's gag used by Le Carré.

And what about the Germans who would sooner be British or French or, if only the British and French would join them, Europeans?

A fact that is worth considering time and again is that there is no longer any such thing as a clearly-defined or generally-held concept of Germanness today.

Who among us would want to be a German for atonement when so many

others around us are staunchly opposed to making amends?

Viewed historically, until 1871 there were no Germans; there were Bavarians, Badeners, Saxons, Prussians and many more.

A German national consciousness then began to take shape and, in typically German fashion, was wildly exaggerated, with the result that 1914 jingoism plummeted to zero in 1918.

The Weimar democracy was a second-rate democracy as a result of Versailles and nothing to be unduly proud of. Modern historians would do well to take a closer look at the extent to which Hitler and his aides benefited from the frustrated revival of national language.

None are firm foundations. We are the heirs to Hitler's legacy whether we want to be or not, whereas many other names synonymous with German culture can hardly be claimed by the Federal Republic.

They include Mozart, an Austrian, Kafka, a Czech, and many others such as Luther, Goethe and Schiller whom we share (or compete for) with the French.

Even the common language can lend us to jump to conclusions to which the East Germans, Austrians and Swiss rightly object.

Oddly enough, few Germans feel the issue of national identity is particularly pressing. Most think of themselves in terms of their family and friends, neighbours and workmates.

Sixty-nine per cent of the 70 per cent of the Germans who were in favour of a close political union between the two countries.

It was easier, in the late 1940s, to feel a sense of national identity (and to cock a snook at the Allies) as a "native of Trieste," to quote a popular song of the era.

A sense of pathos is hard to avoid in connection with what we would like to see. Be that as it may, being German means to us retaining awareness of German science and the arts, keeping up the German language, keeping up and even loving our families and homes.

It also means aiming at a United States of Europe toward which we Germans have more to contribute than the cash contribution we continually seem called on to make.

What we have to offer is our renunciation, perhaps not an entirely voluntary renunciation, of a national consciousness.

As for what was left of Germany being divided, there is no point in crying over spilt milk, especially as fewer and fewer West Germans seem to care.

Over a year ago the Social and Free Democratic coalition in Bonn commissioned a survey of public opinion by Infratet, the market research organisation.

The Intra-German Affairs Ministry recently published its findings, the most striking of which was that fewer young people are interested in reunification.

About 20 per cent of the population as a whole are indifferent or opposed to reunification, but the proportion among 14- to 21-year-olds is 40 per cent. In other words, tomorrow's adult West Germans will be progressively less inclined to feel that Leipzig and Dresden are as much a part of Germany as, say, Frankfurt or Munich.

Young Germans feel themselves pri-

marily to belong to their generation: clearly, understandably, ephemerally. For they may be determined to trust no one over 30 now, but where will they stand when they themselves are 40? Solidarity among the young is deceptive because youth is so transitory.

Home in the wider sense is probably the strongest tie that is still left. Anyone in West Germany who feels proud will be proud of coming from Lake Constance or the North Sea, the Black Forest or the Rhineland, of being a Bavarian or from Hamburg.

The next rung in the ladder is missing. Few Germans are keen on the idea of the fatherland. Most would dismiss us as laughable any idea of dying for Bonn.

There are worse views to take. We have become cosmopolitans, good at foreign languages and keener on foreign travel than just about anyone else.

Yet when we stop to think what being a German means nowadays, all that comes to mind are history, civilisation and language.

The former French head of state Giscard d'Estaing felt it mandatory for all new cars to be fitted with lead-free exhaust catalysts as clean-air devices to protect Germany's dying forests.

He was surprised to learn that French people polled tend to view America and Britain as their best friends than their counterparts, who were more attracted to France than they were.

From January 1986 the Federal Republic seems sure to be on its own. France and Italy, who are Germany's trading partners, have no intention of following suit just yet.

Only working catalysts can ensure that sulphur dioxide and nitric oxide are not released into the atmosphere, and they seem sure to be partly to blame for trees dying.

Sixty-nine per cent of the 70 per cent of the Germans who were in favour of a close political union between the two countries.

He saw the fact that 66 per cent of the French and 52 per cent of the Germans questioned felt the oil would come to their assistance in the event of a Soviet attack.

But Herr Eberspächer doubts whether the new regulations will have any immediate effect on acid rain or the demise of trees.

Only two to two and a half million new cars a year will be required to have catalysts fitted.

That will leave about 25 million old cars that can't be converted and will still need to use leaded fuel.

It is sure to be 15 years or so before all cars in Germany use lead-free fuel.

Dr Alois Mertes, Minister of the Interior, Friedrich Zimmern, has failed to take Dr Zimmermann's flexibility into account.

In spring, when Baden-Württemberg's Premier Lothar Späth flew to the Franco-German friendship.

As for the Germans' problems with the Americans, he says: "Aid to the Americans, he says: 'Aid to the Americans' part would be a risk to us, unrealistic.

Now, with a suit filed at the European Court of Justice by neighbouring countries standing a fair chance of success (on grounds of impeding free trade), Bonn insists that the decision to lead with lead-free fuel by 1986 is sensible.

Bundestag and Bundesrat are to vote the legislation, which has yet to be finalised in detail, this autumn.

Motorists need have no fear that they might have to park up their cars at French or Italian borders from neighbouring countries, even if they follow completely in Bonn's steps, are sure to sell lead-free fuel.

If for whatever reason they those questioned would prefer to use leaded fuel, they are to be found.

Dr Zimmermann has unquestionably France and Italy on the spot. The idea of bypassing the sensitive areas where leaded fuel is used can be used.

Asked where they would spend an all-expenses-paid week in Switzerland, 14 per cent opted for Switzerland, 12 per cent for France and 12 per cent for Germany.

This extra addition to the exhaust system would make the conversion even more costly. It would also be a half-

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## ■ MINERALS

## Drop in world metal prices no deterrent for prospectors

Prospecting for metal ores continues in Germany despite the decline in world market prices for metals of all kinds.

Gold and various non-ferrous metal ores and heavy sps are what prospectors hope to find.

But work is hampered by the provisions of the new Mining Act, which came into force last year and is no means as handy as the tried and trusted regulations of yesteryear.

Prospectors are hard at work in Upper Franconia and the Bayerischer Wald, where a fresh look is being taken at deposits that have long been known to exist near Goldkronach.

Preussag of Hanover have set up an office in the area from which geochemical prospecting is concentrating on tin, tin and gold.

Tin ore deposits near Rudolstadt, on the border between Bavaria and the GDR, have been found to be not worth working.

But the quest continues, with the emphasis on systematic screening of sediment in brooks and streams. Samples of sand are taken and analysed for the amount of titanium and tin they contain.

The aim is to find out where high ore counts indicate rich seams. Prospectors also pan for gold in the traditional manner, sending the washings in for laboratory analysis.



Prospecting for gold in the Eisenberg area near Korbach in Hesse has failed to come up with results so far.

Decisions remain to be reached on prospecting for copper in the shale areas of central Germany.

The Federal Geoscience and Raw Materials Research Establishment in Hanover has for some time joined forces with the Hesse Soil Research Department in this particular quest.

They have done drilling in 33 locations to check where the copper shale extends from the Harz to the Spessart region and identified rich seams in several areas.

The Rammelsberg has been mined for over 1,000 years. Scientists now know how its deposits took shape and the Hanover establishment has joined forces with the Lower Saxon Soil Research Department to drill at eleven locations in the area.

The geological patterns unearthed are very similar to the Rammelsberg area. Geochemists are currently checking whether rich seams may be expected.

Preussag sees no reason yet to expect commercial exploitation to make sense. The likely strata are at depths of between 400 and 700 metres and the cost

of Preussag in Germany, have oil prospected in various areas.

BP and Esso have pulled out of the project; the St Joe Corp. is still drilling.

As matters stand it doesn't seem to easy to locate deposits worth mining. The must be at least several dozen million tons of ore with a metal count of at least 1.8 to 2 per cent of copper.

Another prospecting programme, the Rhenoherynkum Project, is still at the basic research stage. At depths of between 250 and 450 metres near Brilon two different categories of ore have been located.

A further project that is still in its early days is the search for a second area of rich seams of copper, zinc and lead ore near the Rammelsberg in the Harz mountains.

The Rammelsberg has been mined for over 1,000 years. Scientists now know how its deposits took shape and the Hanover establishment has joined forces with the Lower Saxon Soil Research Department to drill at eleven locations in the area.

What is washed up on the beach also gives rise to serious problems to which a solution

by tanker captain who was found that did justice to both

of a convenient opportunity

and rights and users' needs.

He made further mention of the risk

of oil slicks becoming in-

creasingly commercialised.

The strange but true fact

that Thor could only make his

result could well be a steadily

gaping gap between those who need

information but were unable to pay

the privilege and those who were

not able to pay due to financial difficulties.

It was evident in Munich that scienti-

ally trained librarians had joined

informatics specialists.

Deb Varloot of the French Interior

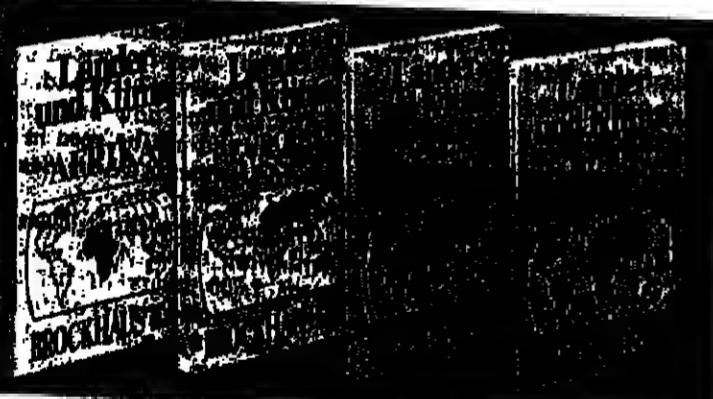
Ministry made the startling comment

that this time society was chiv-

eling without paper.

Professor Knopp referred in particu-

## Meteorological stations all over the world



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Editorial<br

## Criticism over plans for curbs on foreign students in Germany

Plans to introduce restrictions on foreign students in Germany and West Berlin have been heavily criticised by an educational organisation.

The plans include restricting length of stay and limiting choice of study.

DAAD, the German Academic Exchange Service, says the limitations are unnecessary, politically damaging and inept.

It says the eventual result will be to damage Germany economically and in foreign policy.

The recommendation is contained in a wide-ranging report on aliens policy presented to and passed by the Bonn government.

DAAD says fears about students staying beyond their time and damaging the German job market are based on inadequate information.

There are about 66,000 foreign students at universities in West Germany and West Berlin. About 36,000 of these are from developing countries.

Foreign students make up less than one per cent of the foreign population of West Germany and less than one per cent of the national student population, says DAAD.

DAAD is largely financed from public funds. It acts for Bonn, the *Land* governments and the universities abroad in education and culture. It promotes education and science in the Third World.

The report, whose recommendations are to be politically implemented by the Interior Ministry, operates on the assumption that the foreign students' stay is getting longer all the time and that many intend to stay permanently, says DAAD.

This would crowd the German job market and contradict development policy objectives.

As a result, the report recommended that the maximum stay be limited, depending on the course of studies, regardless of the stage a student had reached.

Exemptions might be granted in hardship cases, but even then the extension must not exceed two years.

DAAD says that the report's data are inadequate.

For instance, only 21,000 of the academics employed in Germany came from developing countries such as Greece and Turkey. According to DAAD, they got their jobs when Germany was short of trained university staff.

Today, the job market situation and the legal provisions governing aliens are different.

Length of foreigners' studies differed from case to case, as with German students.

There was no marked difference between the two groups. The careful selection methods applied to foreign students in the past few years had made the foreigners more successful in their studies, thus shortening their stay in this country, DAAD says.

The comment points to the "extremely effective" selection provisions for foreigners applying to study in Germany.

Resolutions adopted by the Education Ministers' Conference in the spring of 1981 had stopped the uncontrolled influx of students from Iran, Turkey,



Greece and Indonesia (which accounted for one-third of the foreign student body). This had led to a drastic drop in the number of applications.

In the autumn of the same year, the Education Ministers introduced minimum academic and language qualifications for foreign students in addition to the earlier provisions.

A Cabinet resolution of December 1981 aimed at controlling the immigration of the next-of-kin of foreigners from non-EEC countries had made studying in West Germany less attractive, despite exemptions for those who, having passed their exams, wanted to go on further in their academic qualifications.

Major problems were also being caused by the visa requirements for people intending to spend more than three months in Germany.

This means that people interested in studying in Germany could only obtain the necessary information and files their applications abroad.

Even once a German university had granted admission, applicants were unable to meet the deadlines for language and entrance exams because of the time it took to overcome the administrative hurdles.

Academic organisations dealing with foreign students had already registered a marked drop in the number of applicants. This has been confirmed by two German universities.

This would not only be a severe intrusion into the universities' sovereignty. It

The number of foreigners' applications for studies at West Berlin's Technical University (which has an unusually high 18.4 per cent proportion of foreign students) dropped from 2,431 for the summer semester 1982 to 1,840 for the summer semester that has just ended.

In 1981, there were as many as 3,522 applicants.

In the winter semester, usually marked by a higher number of enrolments, the number of foreign applicants dropped within one year from 3,424 to 2,432 in the 1982/83 winter semester.

Karlsruhe University (8.1 per cent foreigners), which permitted enrolments only once a year, also had a 15 to 20 per cent drop to about 1,200 applications.

Another reason why DAAD considers length-of-stay limits for foreign students unnecessary is because the universities' examination provisions already curtail the length of studies. Language and entrance examinations could not be repeated indefinitely, and the preliminary examination must be completed by a specific semester.

Unless these deadlines were met, the residence permit could not be renewed anyway because it hinged on a student's stay at university. The introduction of a time limit for foreign students would split the student body into two classes.

"German universities would inevitably be seen abroad as practising discrimination," says DAAD.

The recommendation that foreigners be admitted only to specific faculties has also come under fire.

This would not only be a severe intrusion into the universities' sovereignty. It

## Warning about degrees that are worthless

and Austria and Switzerland are considerably more specific.

Students who have graduated in those countries are spared the recognition procedure by German examination bodies.

A similar agreement has now been signed with the Netherlands. Negotiations with France are still proceeding.

Generally, it is safe to assume that diplomas earned at European state universities and accredited North American universities will be recognised here.

But German universities, Education Ministers and examining bodies always decide in retrospect whether and to what extent they are prepared to accept a foreign degree.

These regulations provide for the mutual recognition of university diplomas within the Community.

In the case of diplomas that are not subject to agreements that have been approved by the *Landes*, there are two procedures to be followed by the holder of a foreign academic degree. Graduates must obtain permission to use a foreign degree in this country and they must have their curriculum evaluated to be permitted to continue studying at a German university or to engage in a profession.

There have been agreements within the Council of Europe for more than 20 years on the equality of studies and university diplomas. But they are little more than declarations of intent and are therefore not binding for the 21 signatory nations.

Bilateral agreements like that between the Federal Republic of Germany

and the Federal Republic of Germany

The reason for this is to prevent abuse and misunderstandings.

Continued on page 11

## RECORDS

## Federal Archives keep an eye on the past

were the signatures of Bormann, Goebbels, Göring and Rosenberg.

The authenticity of the letter is not in doubt. There are few people as qualified to certify this as the Koblenz archivists.

Like thousands of other Third Reich documents, Hitler's letter to Darré was seized by the Western Allies in 1945 and then, in 1955, turned over to the archives, which had been established six years earlier.

But not all documents relating to Germany's past can be found in the ill-stored building with its two underground floors.

Many documents from German authorities dating between 1917 and 1919 fell into the hands of the Red Army during the chaotic days of 1945, much to the chagrin of German historians and archivists.

They are now stored at the GDR's Central State Archives in Potsdam.

The only documents from that period now in Koblenz are the files of the Prussian Ministries of Finance and Justice.

Meticulously sorted, packaged and catalogued, they now provide information on such aspects as the catches of the German fishing industry 100 years ago.

Other important original documents are now stored not only in the GDR but also in the national archives of the World War II victors.

Though the repatriation of documents from Paris, London and Washington was by and large completed in the late 1950s, there are still considerable gaps.

One of these gaps concerns the complete membership file of the Nazi Party which, together with other person-related documents of the Hitler era, is still stored in the West Berlin Document Centre administered by the US Army.

This Document Centre is, however, available to researchers and public prosecutors in war crimes trials.

But this fragmentation does not mean that German historians have to abandon research projects. Many documents are available in Koblenz on microfilm and, so far, the GDR authorities have been cooperative.

The research exchange between East and West functions relatively well despite the fact that there is no cultural



Friedrich P. Kehlberg (left), director of the Federal Archives, shows a journalist where to look. (Photo: AP)

agreement between the two German states in sight.

But the gaps in the Koblenz Archives mean that the institution cannot fulfil the main task it has set itself: to become "this country's most comprehensive documentation centre for research into German history," as the head of the Archives, Professor Hans Booms, puts it.

The basic stock of historic documents is enlarged every year by about 70,000 Federal authority documents.

The main function of the institution is collecting, cataloguing and analysing the documents of the Federal government and its agencies.

The archivists have long since stopped keeping track of the number of documents in their care.

Instead, the measuring unit is a metre. The total stock would reach from Cologne to Koblenz: well over 90 kilometres.

On top of this, there is the extensive collection of political posters, photographs, films and tapes.

The archivist's job is painstaking and responsible. It calls for a sound knowledge of archive methods and history coupled with good judgment.

Documents have to be sorted. The archivist tries to preserve the original sequence of the documents. He puts together registers containing information on the contents of individual dossiers.

To keep the sheer amount of paper to a minimum, the archivist must be selective. He must judge the importance of each document.

After the obligatory ten-year keeping period for the documents of Bonn Min-

Christopher Brügelmann

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 20 August 1983)

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## ■ CRIME

### Hamburg's red light goes on the blink

Frankfurter Allgemeine  
ZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

Mischa Luchting's funeral late last autumn is still the talk of St Pauli, Hamburg's red-light district. Everyone who was anyone on the Reeperbahn was there. So were the TV cameras.

A friend threw into his grave the radiator mascot of the do luxe English car Mischa had driven. Rumour has it that the figure-head was exhumed that same night.

If the rumour is true it would be very much in keeping with the circumstances in which Luchting, who was just over 30, met his death.

A former leading member of GMBH, a gang of St Pauli pimps; he was found hanged. His Hamburg friends had taken over his side of the business while he was in custody in Gran Canaria.

He spent several months under arrest in connection with charges of living on immoral earnings. He returned to find even his apartment had been cleaned out.

Mischa was the M in GMBH. Gerd, the G, was recently arrested when the Hamburg police put the city's Hell's Angels behind bars.

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Goodbye to a dear friend and beloved colleague, Mischa Luchting, the 'M' of the GMBH, gets a touching farewell at a Hamburg cemetery. From left, in dark glasses, Harry Voerthmann (the 'H' of GMBH), Uwe Schwenzen (Mischa's replacement in the organisation), and 'Beutel' Vogeler (the 'B' of GMBH)

11 September 1983

1099 - 11 September 1983

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

15

## BEHAVIOUR

### Why crime flourishes in high-rise housing

thin. It is fast fraying at the edges, and it is more readily seen than they used to be.

Above all, the men who make big money as pimps and prostitutes in the St Pauli Center apartments have had lucrative sidelines such as dealing in stolen property.

These are lines of business they need to organise, and there has been an increase in the number of guns in St Pauli, as the police have noted with dismay.

In spring 1982 Hamburg's then senator, Alfons Pawelczyk, a special commission conducted a study into such housing schemes, so-called Uwe Moller took a closer look at the mammoth Stellshoop low-income housing project in Hamburg. It houses over 20,000.

The sociology's main objective was to find out whether the high crime rate in such housing projects was because of living in immoral conditions, or impersonal and anonymous design.

The gangs have since taken a number of setbacks. Last restaurateur Wilfried Schulz and others were taken into custody. They were accused of being involved in the killing of immigrant workers suspected of grievous bodily harm. He was accused of supporting a criminal organisation.

A study, prepared at Hamburg University's Sociology Department, focused on the geographical distribution of Stellshoop.

Stellshoop is the home of children and juveniles suspected of crimes.

It is known that the juvenile delinquency rate is particularly high in such complexes. But the distribution

of crime within Stellshoop is very

high and varies markedly from block to block. Most crime is in the central area, around double the rate of a "Beutel," the B of GMBH, last May on to evasion which largely coincides with the so-called Nutella and GMBH.

Unemployment has also meant there are fewer men around with money to spend on a prostitute, and those that have money to burn have less of it.

So competition between prostitutes and their pimps has intensified, so much so, Herr Rielandt says, that some women are trying to persuade other women's regular customers to switch oligarchs.

In days gone by, when business was better, that would have been an unpar-

donable sin in St Pauli.

Bars and clubs are beset by problems too. Sexually explicit shows are an attraction only for people who are in town on a visit from the countryside.

As for serious drinking, many visitors who in the past would have been good customers think twice before having a real night out.

A number of bars have taken to tri-

ekery to boost their turnover, and com-

plaints have been so frequent that the

police have issued a leaflet warning vi-

sitors what may befall them.

"Be careful when you are offered a free drink," they are warned, for one. The bottle of beer may cost only five marks in the strip club, but the gin the waiter persuades you to have with it could cost fifty.

The price is bona fide, it is sure to be on the menu, and the menu will doubtless be on the table. But, views could differ on whether it is clearly on display.

It could be printed on paper that is the same colour as the table cloth, and as likely as not it will be weighed down and covered by an ashtray and a glass full of straws.

When the management send a girl over to keep the customers happy many a man has been known to cast caution to the winds and forget about the bill.

But the police have kept an eye on bars about which complaints of this kind are registered, and there are now only about 10 in the St Pauli area, Herr Rielandt says.

Business is so poor that people who earn their living as touts or by screening blue films and running peep shows, by organised prostitution, or just ordinary discothèques have grown restless and irritable.

St Pauli people once had a reputation for keeping together through thick and

thin. It is fast fraying at the edges, and it is more readily seen than they used to be.

Above all, the men who make big money as pimps and prostitutes in the St Pauli Center apartments have had lucrative sidelines such as dealing in stolen property.

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Business is so poor that people who earn their living as touts or by screening blue films and running peep shows, by organised prostitution, or just ordinary discothèques have grown restless and irritable.

St Pauli people once had a reputation for keeping together through thick and

thin. It is fast fraying at the edges, and it is more readily seen than they used to be.

Above all, the men who make big money as pimps and prostitutes in the St Pauli Center apartments have had lucrative sidelines such as dealing in stolen property.

These are lines of business they need to organise, and there has been an increase in the number of guns in St Pauli, as the police have noted with dismay.

In spring 1982 Hamburg's then senator, Alfons Pawelczyk, a special commission conducted a study into such housing schemes, so-called Uwe Moller took a closer look at the mammoth Stellshoop low-income housing project in Hamburg. It houses over 20,000.

The sociology's main objective was to find out whether the high crime rate in such housing projects was because of living in immoral conditions, or impersonal and anonymous design.

They were accused of being involved in the killing of immigrant workers suspected of grievous bodily harm. He was accused of supporting a criminal organisation.

A study, prepared at Hamburg University's Sociology Department, focused on the geographical distribution of Stellshoop.

Stellshoop is the home of children and juveniles suspected of crimes.

It is known that the juvenile delinquency rate is particularly high in such complexes. But the distribution

of crime within Stellshoop is very

high and varies markedly from block to block. Most crime is in the central area, around double the rate of a "Beutel," the B of GMBH, last May on to evasion which largely coincides with the so-called Nutella and GMBH.

Unemployment has also meant there are fewer men around with money to spend on a prostitute, and those that have money to burn have less of it.

So competition between prostitutes and their pimps has intensified, so much so, Herr Rielandt says, that some women are trying to persuade other women's regular customers to switch oligarchs.

In days gone by, when business was better, that would have been an unpar-

donable sin in St Pauli.

Bars and clubs are beset by problems too. Sexually explicit shows are an attraction only for people who are in town on a visit from the countryside.

As for serious drinking, many visitors who in the past would have been good customers think twice before having a real night out.

A number of bars have taken to tri-

ekery to boost their turnover, and com-

plaints have been so frequent that the

police have issued a leaflet warning vi-

sitors what may befall them.

"Be careful when you are offered a free drink," they are warned, for one. The bottle of beer may cost only five marks in the strip club, but the gin the waiter persuades you to have with it could cost fifty.

The price is bona fide, it is sure to be on the menu, and the menu will doubtless be on the table. But, views could differ on whether it is clearly on display.

It could be printed on paper that is the same colour as the table cloth, and as likely as not it will be weighed down and covered by an ashtray and a glass full of straws.

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